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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Slave Emancipation in Porto Rico.

MADRID, December 25.—The bill providing for the emancipation of slaves in Porto Rico was read in the lower branch of the Cortes yesterday. All the slaves are to be free within four months after the promulgation of the passage of the bill. Slave owners are to be indemnified for their property. Many of the Deputies expressed their approval of the bill by cheering after its reading. The government again announced that reforms in Cuba were postponed in consequence of the insurrection in that island.

MADRID, December 25.—The Porto Rico emancipation bill provides that slave owners shall receive eighty per cent. indemnity, of which the State pays forty per cent, and the colony the remainder.

The Czarewich Seriously Ill.

ST. PETERSBURG, December 25.—It was officially announced to-day that the Czarewich has been ill since the 19th of November, and his malady becoming serious on the 18th of December it was pronounced a case of typhus fever, accompanied with affliction of the abdomen, which the physicians considered of a grave character. The bulletin issued this morning says His Imperial Highness passed a sleepless night. The fever has not abated, but his condition continues about the same.

LONDON, December 26.—Advices from the Cape of Good Hope to the 28th November have been received. Heavy gales had occurred on the sea coast and several vessels were wrecked.

PARIS, December 26.—President Thiers received the Japanese Ambassadors yesterday at the Palace of Elysee. The members of the Embassy wore the usual diplomatic uniform.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

PARIS, December 25.—The Prefect has issued an order forbidding Spaniards to sojourn in the Department of the Basses Pyrenees without written permission.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, December 26.—The steamship Samaria, from Boston for Liverpool, has arrived.

European Markets.

LONDON, December 26.—To-day being a holiday, there are no markets.

MURDER IN HOT BLOOD.

Fatal Result of a Neighbors' Quarrel

Arrest of the Murderer in Flight.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, OHIO, December 25, 1872.

On Monday morning a murder took place about one mile and a half from here, and three from Marion. For some time there has been a misunderstanding between the families of Henry Wilson and his neighbors, the Broughtons, which culminated on Sunday in a fight in which some of the Broughtons used violence towards Wilson's children. Wilson early Monday morning started to the Justice of the Peace, intending to procure a warrant for their arrest. Passing the house where he was called back by them, and entering the yard soon became engaged in a bitter quarrel. William Broughton swore he would shoot Wilson, and the latter, anticipating the fulfillment of the threat, drew a revolver and fired, killing Broughton instantly. His brother, Jonathan Broughton, then rushed upon Wilson, who was a large, athletic man, and overpowering him, struck him with a club, and then, with the assistance of some of the Broughtons used violence towards Wilson's children. Wilson early Monday morning started to the Justice of the Peace, intending to procure a warrant for their arrest. Passing the house

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1872.

THE episcopate appears to have very nearly run its race—principally because there are no more horses to conquer. From the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the frozen North to the sunny South, it has appeared and nearly disappeared, and everywhere with about the same characteristics. And still the question is: what is it and what the cause? Not alone on the surface of the earth, but below also has the epidemic shown itself, for it is recorded that mules employed in mines hundreds of feet under ground have been affected by it.

WE HAVE already referred to the general movement on foot throughout the States for a revision of their Constitutions. The contagion has now reached Connecticut. The Constitution of that State dates from 1818, and many of its provisions are quite out of harmony with the spirit and requirements of the present age. Among the reforms which it is proposed to introduce are a change in the representative system, which is now fixed according to towns instead of their relative population—the adoption of the minority representation plan of voting, a longer tenure of executive and legislative offices, fewer sessions of the Legislature and an extended term of office for the judiciary.

THERE are those who profess confidence that the Credit Mobilier will prove a discreditable business to not a few persons, whose connection with it will be fully established when all the facts come out—if they ever do. This view of the case has been strengthened by an apparent indisposition to allow the facts to come out. If nobody has reason to fear anything, the investigating committee, when Congress comes together again, will abandon secrecy and conduct their examinations in public. If the reverse is the fact, then all the more necessary is it that there should be no more attempt to cover up or keep back the truth. Congressmen, like other men, should stand by their record—and it is the record that is wanted in this matter.

THE *Tribune* furnishes a very poor exemplification of the rigid impartiality and justice to which it lays claim, when it charges the President with disregarding the Civil Service rules in the recent appointment of a new postmaster for Chicago. That paper well knows—for the fact has been widely published—that not only was the assistant-postmaster not an applicant for the position, but that he peremptorily refused to allow his name to be used as a candidate for the office, in any event whatever. If the *Tribune* really believes that the President ought to have appointed him *nolens volens*, let it say so squarely, without any beating about the bush. And then perhaps it will have the goodness to inform us what becomes of the principle of personal liberty of choice, and in what manner the duties of an office administered by a man thus conscripted would be likely to be discharged.

A TABULAR statement compiled from official sources, of the respective amounts of the national debts of twenty-seven governments in 1862 and 1872, shows an aggregate increase within that period of nine thousand four hundred and thirteen millions of dollars. There are but few nations in the world which pay as they go without adding to their outstanding obligations—our own country, Great Britain and the little kingdom of Holland. In all the others the increase of national indebtedness is continually going on, accompanied, of course, by a corresponding increase of taxation, which in some countries is piled up to a degree that absolutely absorbs the whole surplus earnings of labor and capital. Compared with results, it is perhaps an open question whether modern government is not, in a majority of instances, more costly than valuable.

THE substitution of Monday for Saturday as a pay-day for workingmen, a transfer which this paper has steadily advocated, is being strongly urged in a number of influential quarters. The Commissioner of Patents warmly approves the plan. In his address before the Engine Builders' Convention, in Cincinnati, last week, he pointed out, with a good deal of force, the fact that Saturday nights and Sundays after pay-days had ruined thousands of men and brought untold misery upon their families; showing, further, that it was a consideration worth millions to the productive power of the country that the laborer should come to the beginning of his week's work in a proper physical, mental and moral condition, instead of the miserable mood which the excesses attendant on the system as at present administered, so often begets. The subject is far more intimately connected with the welfare of the working classes than would appear from a casual glance, and it is on every ground to be hoped that the change may soon become general.

THE controversy between the railroads and the business classes of the country continues to grow in importance. The action recently taken in New York city at a meeting of general freight agents, representing nearly all the trunk lines in the United States, whereby they bound themselves to oppose to the utmost the freight assessments which have been lately formed in the West, is made the subject of extended comment by several of the leading business papers of New York, by which the movement is regarded as a virtual throwing down of the gauntlet on the freight question to the mercantile community of the whole country, and as a distinct warning that henceforth it is useless to make complaints or to demand redress from the railroad companies, since it is obvious that if these lines can keep their agreements literally in force, there will be nothing to prevent them from putting up freights to much higher figures than the present. It is probable that the contest between the railroad and the mercantile interests will shortly attain to a climax.

REVIVAL OF SAN DOMINGO SCHEME.

Indications which can hardly be mistaken as to their intent seem to point to a revival of the San Domingo scheme. Among those indications, Mr. Secretary DELANO's voyage to the tropics is placed by some too suspicious and uncharitable people, but that is a misapprehension almost too manifest for refutation or even for remark. In the first place, the Secretary's health had notoriously suffered from the manifold and exhausting labors of the Presidential canvass, in addition to the onerous duties of his high office. This well known fact furnishes a sufficient reason for his visit in the depth of winter to a warmer climate. Hence his voyage to the West Indies. A sufficient reason having been ascertained, it is highly unphilosophical, we need hardly say, to look about for explanations which are quite unnecessary to account for a phenomenon. The absurdity of current theories touching the Secretary's voyage is heightened by the circumstance that he is not even known to have gone to the much coveted and talked about island. In the second place, to connect Mr. DELANO's voyage in any direct or even indirect way with the exploded project for the acquisition of San Domingo, is little less than a personal affront to President GRANT. If any such connection existed, the inference would seem quite irresistible to some minds, and highly probable to others, that the President had sent him on the errand. Now, argument can not be needed to show how offensive the mere suggestion of such flagrant indirection and subterfuge must appear to a man of General GRANT's character. It is, indeed, likely enough that the President still favors, as he certainly favored formerly, the acquisition of the island as being desirable for military or defensive and other reasons. But having failed to convince the people of the soundness of the view, and having formally renounced the scheme as impracticable, it is not for a moment to be supposed that he would so soon renew the agitation of the subject, especially in an underhand manner. If his own re-election had seemed to General GRANT to involve the popular indorsement of his scheme, and if he had continued to regard it with the old partiality, he would, of course, have made it a topic in his annual message, with the view of again bringing it to the attention of Congress and the country. This course would have been characteristic of the man and at the same time politic, whereas the steps falsely ascribed to him by these speculators, wise in their own conceit, would clearly belong to the category of those "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain" which, according to Mr. WILLIAM NYE, "the heathen Chinee is peculiar." We do not believe anything so disrespectful of the President.

It is, however, sufficiently plain that a party in the country, we know not how strong, are resolved to renew the discussion of the San Domingo question. Apparently there is money in it, a pecuniary interest so great as to pay for and justify almost any measure of patience and persistence, and involving so many individuals as to render an extensive movement in support of the enterprise comparatively easy of procurement. The method of operation by which these persons hope to gain their end is already quite fully disclosed. As much as possible is to be made of the strategic or military argument for the annexation, and in connection with this point the influence and authority of General GRANT are to be urged to the utmost. Then the President's brilliant triumph over his Senatorial opponents is to be represented as implying nothing less than the sanction by the people of his San Domingo policy. To identify the scheme as much as possible with General GRANT seems to these speculators a master stroke. They allege that in the Senate Messrs. SUMNER and SCHURZ in opposing annexation insinuated, if they did not explicitly charge that in recommending the measure the President was moved by pecuniary considerations, and it is further alleged that this insinuation or charge had much to do in defeating it. But since then, they remark, the people have declared their enthusiastic confidence in the President's integrity, and hence it is concluded that the people would be pleased to see him completely vindicated by the adoption of the measure which was opposed and defeated on such grounds.

The truth is that probably neither Mr SUMNER nor Mr. SCHURZ ever intended even to hint the slightest doubt of the President's entire independence of pecuniary motives in relation to the San Domingo question. But whether they did or not, it is certain that insinuations of the kind regarding General GRANT had absolutely no effect in causing the rejection of the proposition by the Senate and the ratification of the Senate's action by the nation. To the people, at least to the intelligent part of the people, the arguments against the annexation of the Dominican republic appear overwhelming in their force, as regards the present and some time to come. If, in the opinion of any considerable number the President's honesty in the matter seemed to be impugned or rendered an object of suspicion, which, we do not believe), it was entirely cleared by the report of the Commissioners. And so far was his re-election from being or implying the national indorsement of the San Domingo scheme, that perhaps few considerations did more to confirm confidence in the President and intensify his popularity during the late canvass than his decided and cheerful surrender of the scheme on becoming assured of its rejection by the people.

THE other day, in the course of some remarks concerning the manner in which justice was often obstructed by the plea of insanity in criminal cases, we cited the recent action of the Indiana Legislature in the passage of a bill providing that whenever an indicted person is found not guilty by reason of his temporary insanity, the Court shall send him to a lunatic asylum for a term of years proportionate to his crime. This method of dealing with the subject would seem to be worthy the attention of jurisprudents in other States. Massachusetts, however, has just arrived at a still more practical solution of the problem. Some five or six years ago, the perpetrator of a brutal murder in that State was declared to be insane. He was thereupon confined in a lunatic asylum. A few days since, his mental condition appearing to be fully restored, an order was issued direc ing that he be brought to trial for the murder. The case will come on in a short time, and will be watched with an unusual degree of public interest. Should he be convicted, other States may perhaps adopt the same mode of treatment, in which event it is pretty safe to predict that the criminal insanity of the period would soon exhibit a marked decrease.

THE desirability of establishing closer commercial relations with Mexico is attracting a good deal of attention just at present. The impulse which has recently been given to the trade of that country by the completion of railroads and the pacification of internal disorders, has caused other countries to begin to appreciate the value of its geographical position, and to have an idea of the importance it is destined to play in the future history of this continent and the world. Now that the Vera Cruz Railroad, which brings the Mexican capital within fifteen hours of the seaport, has been completed, the amount of produce available for exportation to foreign markets this year will be more than doubled the next. England, Germany and France perceive that a new era has begun to dawn upon the long distracted Republic, the result being that the Gulf of Mexico already swarms with steamers belonging to those nations. An English company formed to trade between Great Britain and Mexican ports, which already enjoys a subsidy from the British government of some two million dollars a year, has applied for assistance from the Mexican government, which, if granted, will to a considerable extent enable it to monopolize the trade of the Gulf. It is time for the people of this country to open their eyes to the true condition and prospect of affairs, if they would not have the Gulf of Mexico become an English, instead of an American sea.

Necessity of Ventilation.

I hold that the breathing of impure air is a fruitful source of diseases of the heart occurring after middle age. How many people ignorantly favor its occurrence by confining themselves to closely shut, non-ventilated, hot, stifling rooms, in which the carbonic acid has accumulated to ten or three per cent., of the air they respire! How many are thus destroyed by being compelled, through the exigencies of life, to pass the greater part of their days in pits and manufactories where ventilation is defective, or in which the air respired is poisoned by acrid fumes and off-force emanations from the materials undergoing the process of manufacture! How many failing families to their premature destruction upon the heart of the atmosphere of an underground railway! What do these facts suggest? The simple answer is—Let the rooms in which we live be effectually ventilated by an incoming current of air directed from all sides, through inquiries, and so divided that no draught shall be felt; and by an outgoing current which shall remove from the apartments the carbonic acid, carbonic oxide, sulphuretted hydrogen, and other noxious compounds, as rapidly as they are generated. Apply the same principle to public buildings, theaters, schools, manufactories, pits, and to all places in which people are accustomed to congregate.—*Dr. Richardson, "Air and Heart-Disease," in Popular Science Monthly.*

Poison in the Vanilla Bean.

It is well known that from time to times various cases of poisoning from the use of vanilla ice have been noticed and published in Paris, Munich, Vienna, and other places. The most careful investigations failed to discover the cause. In a few cases traces of lead, iron, and tin, from the vessels used, have been found in the ice, but as no poisoning has ever resulted from fruit ices prepared in the same vessels, it cannot be due to that. M. Schroff is of the opinion that the vanilla beans are poisoned by the natives of South America and Mexico, who rub them with acajou oil to make the m smooth and soft. This oil is not seldom contaminated with a share substance which acts like cantharid s. He thinks it less probable that the injurious effects are due to small crystals found in the outer skin of the vanilla bean.—Benzoic acid.

Inflammable Costumes.

At the Royal Surrey Theatre, London, they are playing "Notre Dame," founded on Victor Hugo's novel of that name. In the scene where Esmeralda is chained to the stake and burned, Miss Blackwood, who performs the part of Esmeralda, is surrounded by real fire. The effect of the audience was witnessed this representation were alarmed for the young lady's safety, fearing her dress might catch on fire. The manager, fearing that this anxiety and the fear of a conflagration might interfere with his receipts, has come out in a card published in one of the London daily papers, in which he states that, although it is a real fire which surrounds Miss Blackwood, there need be no apprehension that danger can accrue to her or others, or to the property about her, inasmuch as he has caused the whole costume to be rendered fire-proof by the new patent process.

Fire-Proof Buildings.

The London *Echo* makes an appeal to architects, and people in general, to show some way in which buildings can be made fire-proof. Writing of the City Flour Mills, in Thames street, which were lately destroyed, it says: "It was a treasury of grain such as Pharaoh never built, an imposing object seven stories high, and having four hundred windows. It was actually supposed to be fire-proof. All the known resources of modern science had been employed at a vast expense in making it as safe as possible, and now it stood a mere shell of blackened, tottering walls, no will less a ruin than if it had been built of wood and thatched with straw like a wigwam. The *Echo* repudiates the use of iron, as assuring rather than preventing destruction, unless full scope is given for expansion by heat and contraction by water.

AN important bill was introduced in the South Carolina Legislature a few days ago, to regulate the insurance business in that State. It provides that each insurance company doing business in the state shall deposit a certain amount of State bonds with the Comptroller-General, to secure policy holders from loss, and an amendment increases the amount of the bonds to be deposited. In the Senate, Mr. Dunn has introduced a bill which further amends the act by allowing insurance companies to deposit either State or United States bonds at their option. It further gives the Comptroller General, upon proof of the insolvency of a company, power to sell as much of the bonds on deposit as may be necessary, without an order of court, as is now required, and devotes the proceeds to reinsuring holders of policies in such other companies as may be designated by them.

A LEAD mine was discovered in Hardin county, Illinois, two years ago, but has only lately been successfully worked. The ore was rich and plenty, but no process of smelting had been discovered which would master the unusual combination of minerals contained in this ore. There have been four mines worked in Hardin county, viz., the Mineral City Mining and Smelting Company, the Rose Clare, and the Cincinnati. All of these had an abundance of ore on their floors, but only the former has been at all successful or in getting a dollar of actual return for their expenses. The Mineral City has at last discovered the secret and confirmed the victory by a $500 cash sale of ore. Their territory covers 160 acres of the vein, and has at the edge an almost directly on the Ohio r ver, thus possessing cheap transportation over the entire West and South.

GREAT is the wrath of the Woodhull at the people of the modern Athens. She was announced to deliver a lecture there last Monday evening, but the proprietors of the hall engaged for the occasion refused to let her again, and refused to permit the Woodhull to desecrate the platform. Efforts to secure another hall were futile, and the learned discourse on "Moral Cowardice, or Four Weeks in the Lndlow street Jail" was indefinitely postponed. All this made Madame Victoria very angry, and she threatens unpleasant revenge upon those who prevented her from having her say.

SEVERAL improvements in the art of photographic printing on canvas have recently been made, and the difficulties arising from the use of carbonate of lead and linseed oil, in giving body and surface to the canvas have, it is believed, been overcome. The process consists in first killing the oil with ammonia, and the surface of the canvas is then washed with a solution of citric acid and water. After drying, there is applied a size consisting of gum benzoin, citric acid and a suitable chloride. The surface can then be silvered and a print taken in excess of a negative, and toned in the usual way.

A PHILADELPHIA letter says: "The city is spreading in all directions. Never has building been so extensively carried on as it is now. No less than 6,295 building permits were granted last year, and in the course of time the city bids fair to entirely cover the 130 square miles of land which are within its limits in accordance with the act of the State Legislature of 1854."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The city government of Chicago appears to be opposed to temperance and good order on the Sabbath. At the last meeting of the City Councils the majority of the local legislators evinced their sympathies with the rum sellers, by voting to strike from the ordinances all restrictive clauses as to the closing of taverns and public houses. The calling of the roll showed a majority of about two to one in favor of this action.

Among the public amusements at Eaton Rapids, Michigan, on Christmas day, were a bear fight, greased pig race, fox chase, ball and others.

The schools of Alpena, Michigan, have been closed on account of a nameless and hitherto unknown epidemic which prevails in that neighborhood.

English papers report that the Cobden Club are going to call a Free Trade Congress for next summer, and that when it assembles a new move will be made in the direction of international copyright and of uniform international postage.

The contest over Mr. Greeley's will has been adjourned to the second week in January, and as the excitement about the *Tribune* stock which it involved has subsided, it is to be hoped it will be allowed to drop.

Westward the star of empire takes its way. The Superintendent of the Coast Survey locates the center of gravity of our population, by the census of 1870, near Wilmington, Clinton county, Ohio, forty-five miles northeast of Cincinati. A line drawn from the northeastern corner of Ohio where it abuts on Lake Erie, to Pensacola, Florida, divides the population of the United States, by the census, into equal parts.

The proposal to establish a government Department of Industry, having bureaus of agriculture, commerce and manufactures subordinate to it, is received with favor in many parts of the country.

When a prominent American dies the first thing we resolve to do is to build him a monument, and the next thing—we don't. General Thomas died in March, 1870. Subscriptions for a monument were asked for, and we now learn that they have reached the sum of $4,570.

The State of Iowa has ordered the publication of large numbers of pamphlets in German, Swedish and Norwegian, for distribution abroad. This is an example that might be followed with great advantage in other Western States.

At the Convention of American dairymen, to be held in Utica, New York, on the 15th of next month, a paper is to be read upon the subject of electricity as a practical agent in regulating milk. What grand possibilities such a discovery would open. Perhaps the electric spark may some day be so utilized that by the turning of a crank one may coagulate an entire cow.

Here is a specimen of what woman can do. The women of the Attakapas parishes and St. Landry, Louisiana, have sent to market yearly, since the war, not less than a million dollars' worth of chickens and eggs, besides supplying home demands and the villages, and those who do not raise chickens in those parishes.

The bitter injustice of unequal pay to competent female teachers is gradually ceasing to be. The San Francisco Board of Education has increased the salaries of numerous lady teachers in accordance with a State law decreeing that masculine and feminine teachers shall receive equal remuneration for equal labor.

The people of Dakota are said to be in favor of a division of that territory, allowing Southern Dakota to retain the present established seat of government, and erecting the territory of Pembina north of the forty-sixth parallel. Dakota at present contains an area of 109,932 square miles.

Some idea of the good done by a first rate public library may be derived from a statement of the number of books circulated by the best institution of the kind in the country, that at Boston. According to the superintendent's report for last month, there were taken out for home reading during the month 37,869 volumes, while 3,180 volumes were consulted at the library.

The Norwegian government is preparing a winter expedition bound to Spitzbergen with the view of rescuing, if they be still alive, the crews of eight vessels—whalers, sealers and others—which up to the beginning of October had not returned from their cruise to the Arctic Ocean, between the coast of Greenland and Nova Zembla, to Tromsoe, in Norway, the port from which they started.

Mr. Van Vliet, superintendent of public instruction of the Island of Java, who is at present in the United States examining our system of education, states that he considers it superior to that of any other country he has yet visited—not excepting Prussia. Being a member of many of the learned and scientific societies of Europe, Mr. Van Vliet's opinion is of considerable importance.

A joint stock company has been recently formed for the working up of the immense timber resources of Lower Virginia. Capitalists from New York are at the bottom of the enterprise.

A case of spontaneous combustion occurred not long since in a pile of bituminous coal discharged from the cars at Nashville. It appears that the coal had not been moved since it was deposited in June, and that the fire originated in the center of the heap, several feet from the surface. Is a new peril by fire upon us?

PERSONAL.

Lawrence Young, the eminent agricultural scientist, died suddenly at his residence near Louisville, Ky., on Tuesday, in his seventy-ninth year. Mr. Young was a remarkable man, physically and mentally. In stature he was six feet two inches high, and powerful in proportion. He devoted his whole life to agriculture, and accomplished a great deal in the way of improving the methods of culture and the quality of fruits, cereals, etc.

In response to his request, Mr. Cornell has received copies of newspapers containing a notice of Mr. Greeley's decease from more than eight hundred different journals from the several States. These volumes will make a grand memorial for the American press as well as of the great journalist.

Senator Corbet was a heavy loser by the recent fire at Portland, Oregon, as in addition to the block of brick stores bearing his name, he was the owner of the *Oregonian* newspaper, the materials of which were badly damaged by removal. Attorney General Williams was the owner of a house which was burned to the ground.

Colonel Albert S. Evans, a well known member of the San Francisco press, who was lately lost on the ill-fated steamer Missouri, has left a widow and four children, who are reported to be entirely dependent upon the salary received by the eldest daughter as a public school teacher.

A young girl named Maggie Wilson, the daughter of a Scotch fish tackle maker, has, after a fierce legal fight, been judicially recognized as the widow of the late Major Stewart, heir of the Murthley estates, one of the richest in Scotland.

The latest news from prominent Southern rebels is that Jeff. Davis is in Memphis, Joe Johnson in Savannah, Beauregard in New Orleans, and Mosby is to be married.

The thrice-burnt-out Mr. Barnum is certainly unfortunate above showmen. But there is this singular and consolatory circumstance about his misfortunes: that not one of the three disasters from which he has suffered has occurred during a performance.

As almost everything relative to Horace Greeley has become a matter of public interest, the following anecdote may now be in order: Just four years ago, about this season, he was seen to cross the Fulton ferry to the New York side one rather bleak afternoon. The ladies' cabin, in which Mr. Greeley was seated, for a wonder chanced to be occupied almost exclusively by ladies and just as the boat was about to start, a poor, thinly-clad and evidently sick and suffering woman, with a baby in her arms, tottered into a seat. When the boat arrived at its destination the elegantly attired ladies passed out without a kind look or word to their suffering sister, who was evidently too ill to move. Mr. Greeley loitered behind, went to the woman, spoke to her for a minute or two, and then assisted her to rise, placed one of her arms in his and taking the baby under the other arm passed out. And so they walked down Fulton street, the passers by wonderingly and sometimes jestingly observing the awkward, large-hearted, big-brained man stalking along, indifferent to appearances and intent only on his errand of mercy and his strange companions, a baby on one side, as if it were a book or parcel under his arm, and a poor, tottering woman on the other. He placed them on board a street car at the Astor House, and giving some money to the woman, he spoke a few words of direction to the conductor, and so they passed their respective ways whether to meet again in this world can only be known at the last great day.

Pennsylvania's Claims Against the General Government.

[From the Harrisburg State Journal.]

We stated, in our issue of Monday, that the Governor had appointed Hon. L. W. Hall to collect the balance of the claim war claims against the National government. This is a mistake, Mr. Hall having been appointed for an entirely different purpose. The Legislature of 1871 passed an act to authorize the liquidation of damages sustained by citizens of Pennsylvania during the late rebellion, and made it the duty of the Governor to demand payment of said claims from the National government, together with what sums the State had already paid thereon. The Governor was also required, by said act, to appoint counsel to aid in the execution of this law, and it is for this purpose Mr. Hall has been appointed. We are not advised that Mr. Hall has accepted the appointment, but trust he will, as we regard him in every way qualified for the duty.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

GRAIN SICKNESS IN CATTLE.

The *National Live Stock Journal* says: When the paunch becomes overloaded with food, the muscular coat of that organ is unable to contract on the contents. Hence the whole stomach is soon paralyzed, and the functions of digestion entirely suspended. This is a most troublesome disease to combat; and though the treatment is simple enough, viz.: to unload the over-gorged stomach, yet, owing to the size of the organ and the enormous quantity of ingesta it will contain, medicine seems in many cases almost useless.

Something, of course, depends on the nature of the food the animal is fed on with, and perhaps there is not a more troublesome form than actual *grain* sickness, i. e., when grains are the cause of the disease. From their soft and doughy nature, they seem less able to excite the rumen into peristaltic action and cause rumination than coarser food, as hay, etc.

The treatment is, of course, to get rid of the contents of the paunch as rapidly as possible: and first of all a brisk cathartic, combined with a stimulant, ought to be given. Epsom salts, one pound; powdered ginger, one ounce; aromatic spirit of ammonia, one ounce; and aloes one ounce. Give in a large quantity of warm thin gruel, in one dose. This may be followed up with repeated doses of linseed oil every few hours, till an action on the bowels is perceived; and the first named dose itself repeated in twelve hours, if no relief is obtained. The animal's left side, over the region of the paunch, should be well rubbed with the hand, and a certain amount of exercise given.

When the stomach is relieved of its contents, the greatest care must be taken to prevent a return of the disease, and allow the over-stretched coats of the paunch to resume their contractile action. For this purpose the animal must be kept on soft and succulent food, especially avoiding that which has been the cause of the affection, and a very gradual return must be made to the ordinary diet; for when once the coat of the paunch have been over-distended, their proper contractile power becomes lost, and a sudden return to the old food, or a hearty meal of some new and tempting delicacy, will be certain to cause a return of the affection.

HOW TO FEED SHEEP SUCCESSFULLY.

To bring a flock of sheep into good condition says the *Western Rural*, and to keep them therein, requires not only an abundance of good food, but something besides. Regularity in the time of feeding is of the first importance. In handling flocks of considerable size, we have found that, all things considered, two feedings a day were the best. One need not be in haste to disturb the flock in the morning—say not before eight or nine o'clock, when they should have a good "square meal," and again in the afternoon, in time to be well through before dark. Quiet is another essential to the comfort and thrift of the flock. We do not mean the absence of exercise, which is quite necessary for the health, from worry in driving, and crowding while being housed or penned. When it is necessary for them to be moved, it should, if possible, be done without using a dog, or by the presence of any person to whom the sheep are accustomed to see. All movements when among or near the sheep should be, as far as practicable, of such a character as not to startle or cause them to suddenly huddle together, as in so doing they are almost certain to run over some of their number that may be lying down. If we had to sum up the principal sites to success ful feeding in as few words as possible, these would be *liberality, regularity, quiet.*

BROOD SOWS.

The *Kansas Farmer* gives the following advice as to the care of brood sows. Special attention should be paid to those sows that farrow in winter. A warm, sheltered bed is necessary to save the pigs; and if not already done a pen should be constructed, and the sow placed in it, and supplied with abundance of straw or leaves. In building the pen, it is a good plan to fasten a six or eight inch board against the side of the pen, and about six inches from the floor, so that the sow cannot overlie the pigs. This board serves to keep the sow from the sides of the pen, and enables the young ones to get under it if in danger of being laid on.

If the sow is fed with turnips or potatoes, either cooked or raw, for a few days before farrowing, it will increase the flow of milk, and relieve constipation, which they are often troubled at this season of the year.

The pen in which young pigs are confined should by all means be covered, to keep out both rain and snow; and they should be early taught to drink milk and slop. The pig is very easy stunted, and if once set back in its growth, its takes months to recover.

While suckling, from the time of farrowing forward, the sow should be frequently given charcoal and salt, as these serve in a greater measure to remove the morbid appetite that causes them to eat their pigs.

GARGET AND BLOODY MILK.

A correspondent of the *Rural New Yorker* writes: I have had considerable experience with cows having the above complaint, for the past few years, and have tried various remedies, such as saltpeter pulverized very fine, giving one tablespoonful at a dose, mixed with one quart of bran or meal; I have used with good success, shoke or imperly pokeberry root, by scraping or chopping the root very fine, and administering it by cutting out the heart of a good sized potato, putting the ingredients in it and then giving it to the animal. In many localities this root can not be found; and though if it is wanted after the ground is frozen, it is hard to be got. It might be dug in summer or fall and kept for future use, but I would prefer the fresh root.

Over a year ago I sold my heifers had the above complaint very bad, so I got a prescription of a veterinary surgeon and thought that I had been cured; but in a month or so after the disease made its appearance again as bad as ever. I had heard that beans were good for the garget, so I thought that I would try them, and did so; I took about a good quart of small white, black or yellow beans, letting them stand for an hour or so to thoroughly soften, and give the above amount per cow, morning and night, for several days. In order to administer it, mix the beans with a little meal, applying some salt to the mixture.

STARTING EARLY POTATOES.

A correspondent of the *Cottage Gardener* says: To have a few early potatoes I have found the following system answer well. I plant my potato sets in pots, say about five or six inches in diameter; the soil I use is pure, turfy, maiden loam and charred earth with a little soot. Being in pots they can be started wherever there is a little heat. While they are coming on in the pots, leaves and a little manure are put up in a round heap to ferment. I then put into a pit or frame; after the bed is in a fit condition of heat, the surface is covered eight inches deep with half rotten leaves. When the heat is up the pots may be plunged in this material, and the plants kept in the same pots till the young tubers are the size of large peas or small marbles. This can easily be ascertained by turning them out of the pots. I consider the chief advantage derivable from this system is that as they are confined in the pots, only a limited quantity of earth is allotted to which causes the plants to tuber much sooner than would otherwise be the case. Whenever I find that the young potatoes are as large as I have stated, I immediately take off the top soil the pots were plunged in. If I find the heat is deficient, I add a little new, warm manure to the inside of the bed and turn it over. Then having had some good, dry, turfy soil, and charred or burnt earth, with a mixture of a little soot, the bed is covered over to the depth of fourteen or fifteen inches; the potato plants are next turned carefully out of their pots and planted in a furrow in rows, in the new soil after it has attained the natural warmth of the bed.

I never use any manure, but a little soil is put on the drills after the plants are established. By keeping them near the glass and well aired at every favorable opportunity, a good crop of fine natural flavored potatoes will be obtained.

HINTS FOR THE HOUSEWIFE.

There is nothing better for cleaning painted woodwork than a piece of common India rubber. Rub the wood as if you were erasing pencil marks, and then pass a dry brush over it. No water is necessary.

BORAX is a useful article to have about. A half pound of it will drive the cockroaches out of any house. A large handful of the powder to ten gallons of water will effect a saving of fifty per cent. in soap. It is an excellent dentifrice, and the best material for cleansing the scalp.

A writer in the *Household* advises ladies who have furs to cleanse, to take nice Indian meal in a large pan and rub them with it—using no water, nothing but dry meal, and they will look as good as new.

Alum and plaster of Paris well mixed with water, and used in a liquid state, will form a very useful cement. It will be found quite handy for many purposes. It forms a very hard composition, and for fixing the brasses, etc., on lamps nothing could be better.

For preserving hams and shoulders, take ground black pepper—a quarter of a pound will do for two hundred weight, though a little more or less will do no harm; sprinkle first with pepper until quite black, and then salt in the usual way. This method of preserving meat adds much to its flavor.

To make court plaster, soak isinglass in a little warm water for twenty-four hours; then evaporate nearly of the water by a gentle heat, dissolve the residue in a little proof spirits of wine, and strain the whole through a piece of open linen. The strained mass should be a stiff jelly when cool. Now, extend a piece of silk on a wooden frame and fit it tight with tacks and wooden thread. Melt the jelly and apply it to the silk thinly and evenly with a hair brush. A second coating must be applied when the first is dried. When both are dry, cover the whole surface with two or three coatings of balsam of Peru, applied in the same way. Thicker thus made is very pliable and never breaks.

An excellent washing fluid may thus be made: Three tablespoonfuls of soda, the same quantity of dissolved camphor (the same as kept for family use), to a quart of soft water; bottle it up and shake it well before using. For a large washing take four tablespoonfuls of the fluid to a pint of soap, make a warm suds and soak the clothes half an hour; then make another suds, using the same quantity of soap and fluid, and boil them just fifteen minutes, then rinse in two waters.

To mend china, take a very thick solution of gum arabic in water, and stir into it plaster of Paris until the mixture becomes of the proper consistency. Apply it with a brush to the fractured edges of the china, and stick them together. In three days the article cannot be broken in the same place. The whiteness of the cement renders it doubly valuable.

A Valuable Medical Treatise.

The edition for 1873 of the sterling medical annual known as Hostetter's Almanac is now ready and may be obtained, free of cost, of druggists and general country dealers in all parts of the United States and British America, and indeed in every civilized portion of the Western Hemisphere. This Almanac has been issued regularly at the commencement of every year for about one-fifth of a century. It combines with the soundest practical advice for the preservation and restoration of health, a large amount of interesting and amusing light reading, and the calendar, astronomical calculations, chronological items, &c., are prepared with great care, and will be found entirely accurate. The issue of Hostetter's Almanac for 1873 will probably be the largest edition of a medical work ever published in any country. The proprietors, Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa., on receipt of a two cent stamp, will forward a copy by mail to any person who cannot procure one in his neighborhood.

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TO ALL OWNERS OF

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KERSHNER'S JUSTLY CELEBRATED

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WILL CURE

Sweeny, Fistula, Poll Evil, Ringbone in early Stage, Sprains, Sprines, Fle h Cuts, Scratches, Greased Heel, Callous Cuch, Rheumatism, Contraction of Muscles, Distemper, Hollow Horn or Cattle, Foot Rot of Sheep, &c.

ITS MERITS HAVE BEEN TESTED

by many of the largest horse and cattle dealers and many of the best men in the country, and in no instance has any one who has given it a trial refused to give testimony in its favor. It is a cured diseases heretofore incurable. We ask you to give it a trial. It will prove all we claim for it.

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AT ONE DOLLAR PER YARD.

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Indorsed by many eminent physicians of Pittsburgh and elsewhere. Food for INFANTS and INVALIDS. Remember that starch is not food. It must be converted into Dextrine either in the stomach or by mechanical means. Our process saves the stomach this labor, as well as preserves the whole of the wheat.

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Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, December 26, 1872.

Next in importance to the subject of a free banking law, demanding the attention of Congress, is a modification of the 31st section of the National Banking act. That act requires the national banks in the twelve leading cities to, at all times, keep on hands 25 per cent. of their circulation and deposits in legal tender notes, and those in the rest of the country to keep 15 per cent. When their reserve gets below that point they are forbidden to increase their liabilities by loans or discounts otherwise than by discounting or purchasing bills of exchange payable at sight, and also forbids them to make any dividends until their reserve is made up. If they continue delinquent for thirty days, the Comptroller is authorized to appoint a receiver to wind up their business. As far as the circulation of the bank is concerned, it is now amply secured by a deposit of United States bonds. For every $1,000 of bonds, worth now on the open market $1,109, there is issued to the banks $900 of currency. This leaves a margin of $200 of security over the value of the bank notes. The national currency act requires in addition that the banks hold $225 of legal tender notes as a reserve, making the actual security for the bank notes $1.08 more than the par of the notes themselves. This law involves the absurdity of redeeming one form of paper money by another, when both forms rest for security upon the credit of the government. The redeemableness of the bank notes by legal tenders adds nothing to the former, since it is simply changing one form of paper for another, without adding any increased value. The only difference is what the law makes, and this we hold should be changed.

As far as the noteholders are concerned we need no reserve. As to the depositors there are two views to be taken, either of which would be an improvement on the present system. The first is to do away with the reserve entirely, leaving the national banks to conduct their business as do the private bankers, governed only by their judgment of safety and their personal responsibility as stockholders. Deposits are debt obligations contracted between the parties, and the law, after having provided for their proper enforcement, should leave everything to the parties themselves. The depositors have the stockholders to look to for reimbursment of any deficit on a final settlement in case of failure. The stockholders control the bank, and if they allow it to fail they should bear the loss. As long as the loss must fall upon the managers banks may be left free to attend to their own interests. That the business public are prepared to support such a change in the national banking law is seen in the fact that the private and State banks of this city hold to-day a much larger deposit than do the national banks.

In the other aspect of the case, if a reserve is required by law let it be either bank notes or legal tenders. As the law now stands a bank might have its vaults full of national currency, sufficient to meet every dollar of its demand liabilities without notice, yet its charter is liable to forfeiture, because it hasn't a specific sort. The deposits made in checks or bank notes may be demanded the next moment in legal tenders; one kind of paper *may* be used when the debt is contracted, and another *must* be used, if demanded, when it is paid.

The national bank notes are now legal tenders for all debts between private persons and the government, except for import duties and interest on the public debt. Why not make them fully legal tenders, and thus equal before the law, as they are, in fact, to the greenback circulation? Why *compel* persons to accept them for debts due from the government, and not enable them to use them as well in the settlement of private accounts. If ever there was a law framed for the benefit of speculators "operating for a decline," it is this legal tender reserve law. Do away with the specific character of the reserve, and we will hear no more of the locking up of money, the unsettling of values and the derangement of business generally; take away this "dead line," and there will remain no inducement for speculators to withdraw their funds from the banks. The Secretary of the Treasury could then devote himself to his legitimate offices of collecting and disbursing the revenue, and not have to watch the machinations of Wall street. The loaning power of the banks would be increased, that they would be able to meet the wants of the public—a thing they never can do under the present legal restrictions.

It is to be hoped that every banker and merchant who has any influence with his Representative in Congress will bring that influence to bear to have the much-needed changes carried out before we reach another season of stringency such as we have just passed through, and with these changes such a stringency will be impossible.

—We would call attention to the advertisement of the Birmingham Market House and South Pittsburgh school eight per cent. bonds. These bonds are offered to investors at par and accrued interest, and are free from all taxation. No better home investment can be had than the above.

—"Is said that spirits white and black, and goblins grey wander abroad of Christmas eve, such shapes as took possession of the sleeping soul of Tobby Veck. Such spirits must have possessed the printer on Tuesday night, leading him to enact a new scene in the "comedy of errors," for having mounted his Bucephelus he makes as caper into print on a great Arabian horse, a sort of singing centaur. The devil *would* have it so, altho' we would have sung you gently on an *Obelian harp.*

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Even.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	117¾	117¾	117¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	112¾	112¾	112¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	112¾	112¾	112¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	113½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	116½	116½	117
U. S. Bonds of 1867	115¾	115¾	116¼
U. S. Bonds of 1868	119¾	119¾	119¾
10-40's	109¼	109¼	109¾
New 5's	111¾	112	112¼
Gold	111¾	112	112
Currency 6's	112¾	112¾	112¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	111¾
United States 6s of 1881	117¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	112¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	112¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	112¾
United States 10-40s	109¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	115¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	116¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	116¾
Currency Sixes	112¾

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

December 26, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	111¾	111¾	112	112	112	112
Canton	102	102				
Western Union Tel.	79	79				
Quicksilver		46				
Pacific Mail	23¾	24¼	24¼	23¾	23¾	23¾
Adams Express	97½	98	98	98½		
Wells, Fargo & Co.	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	99½
Michigan Central	115					
Illinois Central	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
Illinois Central leased lines	122					
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	92					
Chicago and Rock Island	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾
Chicago and Northwest	82	82	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
Do. preferred	85¾	85¾	85¾			86¾
Rock Island	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾
Ft. Wayne	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
Do. preferred	77½	77½	77½			77½
Wabash	74	74				
Do. Preferred	94	94				
Ohio and Mississippi	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾		48¾
Union Pacific	95½	96	95¾	95¾		95¾
Chicago and Alton	111					
Do. preferred						
Boston, Hartford & Erie	109¾	109¾				
Harlem	115½					
New Jersey Central						
Hudson						

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following telegraphic report of quotation of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Penn's Central	95¾	Phila. and Erie	37
Reading	88¾	Lehigh Navigation	37
United N. J. Co.	131	Pittsburgh 7's	94
Morris A. & V. R.	95¾	A. V. R. R 7-30's	74
Lehigh Valley R. R.	59	Central Transport	47

COMMERCIAL AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, December 26, 1872.

REMARKS.—There is little doing to-day in the way of trade. Christmas gifts, as a general thing, were purchased in the early part of the week, and all that was required yesterday was to present them. The day was cold, still young and old ventured forth, and upon the whole the day was pleasantly and, we trust, profitably spent.

As will be noticed the receipts of wheat, corn and oats are very light, and daily growing less. Some dealers claim that within a very short space of time the mills will run into this market in large volume. We hope their predictions may be realized.

Flour is held very firm, but prices are not quotably higher. Dealers do not anticipate a very brisk trade until after the inauguration of the new year, at which time an advance in rates is looked for.

There has been another reduction in sugar-cured hams and lard, the former dropping ½c ₱ lb, and the latter ¼c. Trade is reported fair for the season. This line of trade, like many others, is seriously affected by the suspension of navigation on the rivers. There are many points along the Ohio and Monongahela rivers which cannot be reached otherwise than by water; hence goods destined for such points cannot be forwarded to the consignees.

Butter and eggs continue in light receipt, and there is an active demand for a prime article of both. Butter is a shade weaker in price, and some sales of choice roll have been made as low as 26@ 27c, though 28@30c are the ruling quotations for a strictly prime article.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce received since our last:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, barrels	9,288	10,140	19,428
Apples, barrels	916	2,101	3,017
Cheese, boxes	3,295	1,235	3,461
Corn, sacks	2,762	1,651	4,413
Wheat, sacks	3,647	1,562	5,209
Barley, sacks	1,269	1,750	3,019
Rye, sacks	805	842	1,647
Oats, sacks	4,222	3,399	7,621
Butter, packages	277	270	547
Bacon, pieces	18,347	15,750	34,097
Bacon, tierces	40	304	344

Following are the wholesale rates of the market unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Notwithstanding the extreme cold, there is a fair demand for apples, and we note sales prime cooking apples, free from frost, at $3 00@3 25 ₱ barrel; common @ 2@$2 75. Receipts, 2,101 bbls.

ASHES—The market is reported rather dull, with sales at unchanged prices. We quote as follows: Pearls 11¢@11½c; pots 10c; soda ash 4½@5c; refined 6@6½c; nitrate soda 4¼@5c; arsenic 3½@4c.

APPLE BUTTER—There is a better demand, and prices have advanced. We quote at 55@60c per gallon.

ALES—Standard brands of Pittsburgh ales we quote as follows: X, $2 ₱ bbl; half do $4 50; XX, $3 ₱ bbl; half do $5; India, $3 ₱ bbl; half do $5. Bass's, $3 ₱ bbl; half do. Porter $10 ₱ bbl. When packages are returned $8 per barrel; common, $6 ₱ bbl; half do.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—We note a reduction in the rate of sugar-cured hams and lard in tierces and half barrels. Following are the figures at which actual sales are made: Sugar cured hams 13½c; sugar cured shoulders 7½c; plain shoulders 6c; breakfast bacon 11½c; mess pork $14 50; prime do $13; clear do sides 9½c; clear sides 10c; dried beef 18c; ham sausage 10c; lard, in tier ces, 8¾c; lard, in half bbls, 9¾c; lard, in kegs and buckets, 10c; pigs feet, $2 50 per keg; pigs feet, per half bbl, $5 00. Receipts bacon—pieces, 1,290; tierces, 165.

BRAN—There is a continued good demand for coarse hay at $1 75@1 80 ₱ hundred; common grades $1 60.

BROOMS—Sales in a jobbing way at $2@3 50 ₱ ds.

BUTTER—Receipts 25 packages. The high figures which have ruled of late seem about to break, and we note a reduction of sales 5¢ per pound at 35@36c, though 38@39c are ruling figures for prime to choice roll; 2d; medium 15@19c; common 9@10c.

BONNETS, BASKETS AND BROOMS—The indispensable household article continues in good demand, with sales of 1 car Reds @ $6 @8 00; ½ ₱ doz; ½ ₱ doz; ¾ ₱ cans $4 75 ₱ doz.

BEANS AND CORN—The market is quiet and prices unchanged. We are hearing of sales in a small way at 4½ @4¾c, as to quality and condition.

COUNTRY MEATS—Little doing; sales limited at 8c for hams; clear sides 6½c; shoulders 5½c. Lard 7½c @7¾c ₱ lb.

CHEESE—The market rules very quiet with sales as follows: Calcined plaster $4 25@4 50 ₱ bbl; Reeves's cement $6 @6 50 ₱ bbl; Rosendale $4 00@4 25; Louisville $3 @3 75; Rosedale $4 00@4 25.

CANNED GOODS—Stearine at 14¾@15c ₱ lb; mould 12c; 1st 13½@13¾c.

CHEESE—Receipts light. Market quiet and unchanged. We quote as follows: Pine New York Goshen at 16¾@17c; Orio Goshen 15½@16c; Dairy 13@14c; Skims 8@10c.

CRANBERRIES—Choice berries, such as Sackett's and Carey's, find a ready sale at $7 @8 ₱ bbl; cultivated and common $9@13 ₱ bbl.

CANNED GOODS—We have reported this week sales round lots standard brands at 23½@24c; jobbing lots 25c ₱ gallon.

CONSERVED RYE—A fair trade demand is reported at $5 ₱ case.

DRIED FRUITS—Supply in excess of the demand. The weather, however, favors holders, who are not compelled to dispose of their stocks at a sacrifice. The ruling of the market is quiet.

EGGS—Just now it requires a guarantee that eggs are strictly fresh, to bring the price given below. We command 34@35c ₱ dozen; limed 26@30c.

FEATHERS—No. 1 live geese feathers 72@75c ₱ lb to the trade, with the usual advance for jobbing lots.

FISH—The fish market presents no new features worthy of note. The trade is reported fair for the season. We quote as follows: White fish at $5 50 ₱ half barrel; mackerel, shore, $20@22 per barrel; No. 1 at $17 50@18 00; No. 2 large, $15@16; No. 2 at $12@13; No. 3 large, in small packages, $4 75, and $7 in bbls; new cod fish $5 50@6 00; new Labrador split $8 50@9 00; new Labrador $7 50.

FLOUR—Receipts since our last 2,039 bbls. There are no changes to note in prices, and dealers look for a holiday time for some days. Fancy white wheat flour is nominal at $8 50@9 ₱ bbl; red winter $8. There is little Minnesota in the market, and it is held at $9 @9 50 ₱ bbl; reliable spring wheat, $7 50@8 00. Rye flour $5 25. Buckwheat flour 4½c ₱ lb in bulk. No corn meal in market.

GROCERIES—The market is reported dull, and is expected to remain so until after the introduction of the new year, the general posting of books, and the loosening of the strings now binding the money market so closely. Prices remain unchanged as follows:

Sugars—Knight's yellow 8½c; Knight's extra C 10¾c; Demarara 11¾@11¾c; Monumental C 11¾c; I. X. L. extra C, 11¾c; powdered 12¾@ 12¾c; confectionary A 12¾c; crushed 13¾c; granulated 13¾c; powdered 13¾c; cut loaf 14¾c. New Orleans, prime to choice, 10¾@11¾c.

Coffees—Fancy Rio coffee 24¾c; prime 23@23½c; good 21@21½c; fair 20@20½c; ordinary, 19½c; roasted, 24½c; rusted, in packages, 20c.

Syrups—Drips—prime 70c; choice 75c; Union 75c; H & S extra 85c; do fancy 95c; Revere 95c; maple 60c; extra maple 65c; common 25@30c.

Rice—Carolina 8½@9c; Rangoon 7½@8c.

GRAIN—The receipts of grain, in sacks and bulk exclusive of elevator, since our last, were as follows:

Wheat, sacks	145
Rye, sacks	211
Oats, sacks	88,300
Barley, sacks	270
Corn, sacks	205

The receipts at the Grain Elevator on Monday, December 23d, computed by bushels were as follows:

Wheat, bushels	418
Rye, bushels	029
Oats, bushels	628

It will be seen that the receipts continue light. In fact, one can assert that they are not hamming enough to base quotations upon; hence we omit figures:

HAY—The market still rules dull; the supply continuing in excess of the demand. We quote the following on track, as to quality and condition, at $28@32 per ton.

HONEY—We are reported sales in a small way at 28@30c ₱ lb.

HOMINY—Demand fairat $4 25@4 50 ₱ bbl.

HOPS—Prices firm at 36@40c for 1872's and 10@12c for 1870's.

HIDES—For Cleveland white there is a fair demand at 12 ₱ lbs; eastern $1 75.

LAND OIL—No 1 extra 70@72c ₱ gallon; No 2 66c. Trade reported fair.

MALT—The market is quite active, with sales of grain at $1 15@1 20 ₱ cwt.; middlings $1 35@1 45, as to quality; corn meal $1 80@1 40.

MINCE MEAT—There is a fair demand still is an active demand for this indispensable article for a good holiday dinner, and we note sales of choice brands at 12c ₱ lb.

ONIONS—Prices unchanged; sales silver skins at $2 25@2 37½ ₱ bbl; yellow do $2 75; red $1 50@2 00.

POTATOES—Peachblows $2@2 25 ₱ bushel; Jersey sweets $5 @5 25 ₱ bbl.

POULTRY—Live chickens 40@50c ₱ pair; dressed, fresh, 12@13c; dressed turkeys 15@18c; ducks 13@14c.

RAGS—Held at 3½@3¾c ₱ lb.

SALT—Sales of 1,000 bbls at 2 40 ₱ sack of 6 doz.

SEEDS—Flaxseed $1 85@1 90.

TALLOW—Sales at 8@8½c ₱ lb.

WHISKY—High wines 90@93c ₱ gall.

WRAPPING PAPER.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, December 26, 1872.

Following are the ruling prices of wrapping paper for the different grades enumerated:

Railing papers	4@5c, 6@7 and 8c ₱ lb
Manilla papers	9c, 10@12c and 15c ₱ lb
Hardware papers	5@6c, 7@8c and 12c ₱ lb
Glass papers	5@6c, 7@8c and 8c ₱ lb
Rag wrapping	4@4½c ₱ lb
Felt papers	4@4½c and 5c ₱ lb
Straw paper	1½@2c ₱ lb; $1 @1 50 ₱ bbl
Medium	$1 00 ₱ bbl
Double crown	$1 00 ₱ bbl

Hops.

NEW YORK, December 26.—The market is very firm, while the receipts and stock of American continues light. We notice large arr vals from England, mostly of English growth, while the sales are quite limited. We quote fair and color. Sales about 10 Domestic '72's at from 36c to 38c; 5 Domestic '71's at 36c; 5 do '70's at 30c; 5 Pacific, 1870 growth, 31c. By auction, 24 bales damaged English at 25c cash.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, December 26.—The severest snow storm for years is keeping the stock trains back. Only 11 cars of cattle arrived to-day, making 40 cars since Monday; demand light and few buyers venturing out; holders ask 9c advance; four cars poor Texans, 1,250 lbs, sold at 6½c; 35 lbs per cwt; 2 cars Illinois, 75 cwt, 11½@11½c; 2 cars cows, 6 cwt, 10c.

Sheep—Only 2,250 head of sheep received since Monday, and selling at 1c higher; a car Michigan sold at 6½c; car, 83 lbs, 6c; car 110 lbs, 6½c; 80 lbs, 6¾c.

Swine—Arrivals of 16 cars since Monday 16,200 head; dressed advanced 1c to-day selling at 7½@8c; western 7½@7¾c; 1 car, 8 cwt reaching 8½c; two cars of live sold at 6½c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, December 26, 1872.

RECEIPTS:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Hor's.	Mules.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
	head.	head.	head.	head.	head.
Thursday, Dec. 19	500	5,000	2,000	10	...
Friday, Dec. 20	5,200	5,000	800	15	...
Saturday, Dec. 21	250	2,500	1,000	15	...
Monday, Dec. 23	800	3,100	1,300	20	...
Tuesday, Dec. 24	150	4,000	800	15	...
	100	400		15	...
Total	6,500	20,000	6,000	70	136
Last week	6,240	34,000	12,800	125	159

SHIPMENTS:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Hor's.	Mules.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
	head.	head.	head.	head.	head.
Thursday, Dec. 19	2,000	3,100	3,500	151	...
Friday, Dec. 20	1,000	3,000	1,000	15	...
Saturday, Dec. 21	1,800	7,100	1,000	5	31
Monday, Dec. 23	500	3,000	100	45	103
Tuesday, Dec. 24	80	3,800	1,000	60	101
Total	5,000	21,000	6,600	150	144
Last week	5,000	25,200	8,200	250	68

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle for the week to this time have been light both of through and way stock. There are several trains behind those which if here would swell the arrivals considerably. The market this week has been light, but few cattle offering and but few buyers, and those principally from the country. On Tuesday no cattle changed hands except three loads to country dealers, and trade ruled slow throughout the day, though holders, on account of the light run, were asking figures a shade higher than last week. Yesterday similar was done in the way of trade, and the yards were deserted by both sellers and buyers. The amount of cattle off rail to the yards to-day has been light, and the prices obtained better than last week, but unless some more drovers make their appearance to-day trade for the balance of the week will rule dull.

Fresh Cows.

But few are arriving. The market is good, and prices are slowly but steadily advancing. For fine milkers figures are from $40 to $45 higher than one month ago. Prices now are from $30 to $70, according to quality and kind.

Prices.

Extra 1,500 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $7 00; extra 1,400 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $6 50 to $6 75, extra 1,300 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $6 00 to $6 25; prime 1,200 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $5 50 to, $5 75, fair to good lbs steers, fine and smooth, $5 00 to $5 25; fair to good steers, $4 50 to $4 75; common, $3 50 to $4 00; bulls, $2 50 to $3 50; cows, $3 25 to $4 00; stockers, $3 75 to $4 25.

Hogs.

The run of hogs continues heavy. The quality of the arrivals is generally good, the heavy corn crop of the West having produced abundant, and all the stock arriving is in marketable order. The market rules dull and slow and good not low hogs are selling this week. Some of this is owing to account of the slowness of trade are shipping out for the East, and thus prevent an accumulation which would have a bad effect on trade. Some of the packers in the west are done packing for the season, and lower prices in the West causes a corresponding feeling here. At this writing trade is dull and bad, and there is no prospect of improvement until the runs become lighter.

Prices:

Extra Philadelphia $5 90; fine Philadelphia $5 75@5 80; Yorkers $5 60@5 75; common $5 50.

Sheep.

The run of sheep meagre. The market on account of the light run rules better than for some time past. To-day said is mostly for good sheep and they sell soon after arrival for prices at least ½c higher than they commanded at week. At this writing the amount of sheep offering is small, and holders are firm in their demands, selling slow but steadily in a firm market at the following prices:

Prices.

Extra 100 lbs, fine wool, $6 50; extra 100 lbs, open wool, $6 00; extra 85 lbs, fine wool, $5 00 to $5 25; extra 85 lbs, one wool, $5 75; extra 80 lbs, fine wool, $5 50; common, $3 50 to $4 50.

Cattle.

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
6	16,250	$2 75@3	19,500		$6 40
18	16,800	3 00	9,000		2 13
18	15,840	3 65	4	3,670	2 13
19	19,110	5 75	15	15,900	3 50
18	16,740	5 50	5	5,000	3 50
18	17,820	4 75	2	1,800	4 00
1	1,080	4 00			

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

6	11,730	5 00	5,850	5 25
11	18,800	5 75	20,350	4 50
18	21,240	5 00	2,070	4 00
18	15,960	5 25	6,840	4 75
18	16,020	4 75	4,140	4 00
18	15,960	4 00@3	46,350	5 75
18	16,020	5 75	2,070	4 00
1		7 00	1	6 00
1		4 00	1	3 00
71	45,180	4 75	80	4 00
1 bull	1,470	2 50@3	19,950	4 87
1 ox foot		3 00	2,070	4 00
7	7,280	4 1	2,870	3 75
2 ½ head		4 00	1 cow	3 00
17	19,300	5 50		

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

13	12,480	6 25@6 20	17,760	2 85
13	18,880	4 80@5 25	19,050	3 50
18	2,940	4 87	19,900	3 75
1	920	4 25	17	3 75
2	2,000	4 00	1	3 00

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD

19	22,350	4 50@4 10	18,400	4 50
1	1,080	4 00	1,080	4 00
3	4,170	4 00	1,340	4 00
18	18,000	4 00	1,340	4 00
18	18,000	4 00	2,800	4 00
18	19,260	4 00	2,800	4 00
18	19,260	4 00	4,410	4 00
18	19,260	4 00	4,410	4 00
1 oxen	1,470	3 50@2	2,650	4 85
1	1,260	3 75		

Hogs.

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
103	44,300	$4 00@4	7,350		$4 10
100	10,000	4 10	1,200		4 10
90	7,210	4 20	10	2,750	4 20
102	19,200	4 20	3,900		4 20
100	1,600	4 25@4 00	13,700		4 15
100	9,000	4 15	1,480		4 15
74	20,500	3 80@4	2,940		4 25
100	9,000	4 25	2,300		4 25
99	10,120	4 15	14	4,050	4 20
100	9,000	4 20	21	5,300	4 10
99	2,740	3 80@4	34	11,250	3 90
97	6,790	4 00@4	20	5,000	4 25
21	5,140	3 80	13	3,600	4 25
21	5,040	3 80@4	29	8,250	4 25

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

84	12,950	4 00@4	12,850	4 80
20	20,160	4 20	4,320	4 00
19	20,280	4 10@3	3,700	3 00
75	16,000	4 10	16,000	4 00
20	4,300	4 15@4	3,150	4 00
20	4,340	3 85@4	4,000	4 00
100	58,480	4 12½	21,850	4 85
20	21,520	4 25@4	3,800	4 85
20	15,500	4 10@4	9,970	3 90
20	3,700	4 00	2,000	4 00
19	19,180	3 75@3	6,250	3 75
20	14,960	3 75@4	6,000	3 75
20	19,300	3 75@4	12,450	3 90
20	6,770	4 05@4	2,000	4 00

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD

126	22,230	4 00@4	10,750	4 30
126	22,680	3 90@4	22,410	4 25
126	19,200	3 90@4	19,950	4 20
126	22,680	3 90@4	22,680

THE VERY LATEST.

DEATH IN A CHURCH.

Terrible Catastrophe at Williamsport, Pa., on Christmas Evening.

Fourteen Persons Killed and Forty or Fifty Wounded by the Giving Way of the Floor of a Baptist Edifice.

WILLIAMSPORT, PA., December 26.—Last evening the Sabbath school attached to the Baptist church at Newberry, in the Seventh ward in this city, assembled to participate in the ceremonies of Christmas night. Some three hundred men, women and children, were present. The exercises of the occasion had commenced, and Mr. Kinsloe, of this city, was making an address, when the floor gave way precipitating the whole assemblage into the cellar below. The church was constructed with an upper audience room, and it was in this that the congregation had assembled. The interior dimensions of the floor are twenty-six feet in width and forty feet in length. There was a center girth, with joists thickly placed on each side and through the center. From above were two bolts connecting with this main girth. Evidently the weight of those assembled sprung the truss bearers, and the supports slipping out of their place caused a terrible catastrophe. This is evident, from the fact that the timbers were not broken. The gas pipe, two inches in diameter, which was beneath the center girth, was bent double by the immense weight. When the crash came there went up a heartrending wail of mangled humanity. Children wildly shrieked for their parents, and the groans of the wounded and dying filled the air. To add to the horror the oil lamps of the edifice ignited and had far to destroy all in a general conflagration. Those outside worked with a will, and used every possible effort to rescue the living. The church was now on fire, but providentially the flames were not to be reached and were speedily extinguished. Before the floor sank many of those within were able to reach the windows and leaped to the ground, a distance of fifteen feet.

At eleven o'clock P. M. the dead bodies were removed. The following is a list of the killed: John Ritchie, Boyd Mehaffy, Mrs. Duncan Campbell and two children, a child of C. V. S. McGinnes, Miss Sadie Moffitt, Miss Mary Fisher, Miss Lizzie Boskin, Miss Grace Seaman, Miss Tillie, a boy named Sherman, a child of John Rubb, and Mrs. John Wilkinson. There were some four or five wounded, many of them seriously and some of them will probably die.

An Avalanche in Utah--Several Persons Injured.

SALT LAKE, December 26.—The weather at Salt Lake has been mild and rainy for three days, with heavy snows in the mountains. At Little Cottonwood, near Central City, a terrible snow slide occurred to-day. Six to eight feet of snow has fallen in the last two days. At about half past two this afternoon an avalanche, six hundred feet wide and twelve deep, came down, crossing the stage road and carrying away from eight to ten teams and teamsters, taking them fifteen hundred feet across Cottonwood creek. Three teamsters have been shoveled out and are badly bruised. Four more are known to be buried who were not rescued, and it is though impossible to find them before spring, although one to two hundred men are at work shoveling. All the teams in the line of the avalanche are said to be swept away. The names are not yet ascertained. Eight mules were dug out, some dead, some with broken legs and others severely bruised. Several were afterwards shot. No delays on the Pacific road as yet.

Rumors of Disaster to a Norfolk Steamer.

BALTIMORE, December 26.—There are rumors in the city of some disaster to the steamer George Leary, of the regular line, which left Norfolk last evening for this city and has not arrived, but the rumors cannot be traced to an authentic source. Nothing has been heard of the steamer since she left Norfolk. Doubtless she has been detained in the bay by the ice. The harbor is closed to the mouth of the Patapsco for sailing craits

Ned Buntline Arrested on an Old Charge.

ST. LOUIS, December 26.—Ned Buntline, who with Buffalo Bill and Texas Jack, while playing a sensational drama at the Grand Opera House here, was arrested to-day on a capias issued at the instance of Prosecuting Attorney Normill for alleged complicity in the riot which occurred on the southern part of the city in 1852. After examination Buntline was released in $500 bonds on each of the two indictments found against him twenty years ago. The proceedings are regarded as a farce.

IRON ORE.

Its Geographical Distribution—Second Paper by Prof. R. P. Stevens.

[From the Coal and Iron Record.]

Second Division, or Ohio and Mississippi Valleys.—*Owing to the great Appalachian coal basin lying in a synclinal trough, and this trough elevated by an uplift of the Alleghany Mountains, the rocks which belong to the coal and the rocks below the coal come to the surface on the west of the mountains as they do on the east.*

Thus the fossiliferous of Cambria county, Pennsylvania, and Red Mountain, Alabama, reappear in Tennessee and Kentucky. The ore also of No. 9 (Devonian), of Rogers's nomenclature, likewise reappear on the west slope of the Alleghenies. Where the Ohio river breaks out of the mountains he four counties—viz.: Adams and Scioto, in Ohio; Catter and Greenup, in Kentucky, which are remarkably rich in these ores. So rich and abundant are these ores, so easy of extraction and reduction, that the fires of their furnaces have never been extinguished by foreign competition.

All the Western coal basins occupy synclinal troughs, hence their edges are bordered by ores of the substrata rocks. Southern Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, with Indian Territory, Texas and Indians, are rich in hematites. The latter State, in the valley of the Wabash, has the famous block coal, and, in consequence, the position of the acteristic of th s coal, viz.: that it is a good coal for fluxing purposes when the ores of the coal basin or valley above mentioned the principal and an important center of iron smelting. Rocks holding those ores which are extra rich are found in Missouri, Arkansas, New Mexico and Nebraska.

As the same geological formation which borders the Atlantic sweeps around through the Gulf States, and up through the plains west of the Mississippi river, and reposes on the western slopes of the Rocky Mountains, the same minerals of coal and iron are found all along the vast line from the Gulf of Mexico to the boundary of the United States, and far northward even to the North Sea. Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis are the natural markets for the iron commerce of this division. It has several centers of great production. *Northern Illinois, as we already named, I may mention Clinton and Armstrong counties, on the Juniata river, in the valleys of the Youghiogheny and Monongahela, in Pennsylvania; Wayne, Lawrence, Hickman and Perry counties, in Tennessee, and Iron county, in Missouri.*

About one-tenth of the furnaces of our country are in this division. Its geographical position, especially its interior position, lying west of the Alleghenies, and blessed as it is with the most magnificent water communications, both natural and artificial, and destined as it is to have an interlacement of railroads, before unknown in the history of railroad enterprises—I say for these reasons it will always be an important division, and probably the second in importance, as I have now raised it.

Thirty division, or St. Lawrence valley. The waters of the St. Lawrence, from theirrise on the divide of the Mississippi and Hudson's bay, flows through a valley cooped out of eozoic rocks and those immediately reposing upon them. Of course its geological features, it has the magnetites of the Adirondacs, and dry red hematites of St. Lawrence county and Michigan and Northeastern Canada; the fossiliferous ores of No. 5 of Rogers, along the Erie canal, Lake Ontario, and in Dodge county, Wisconsin.

It has not the great variety of the ores of the Atlantic slope, but what it does have it has in great profusion and of easy access. The inland lakes, the Erie, Ohio, and Wabash canals, and the St. Lawrence river, give the most commodious and cheapest methods of transportation. Railroads traverse all its principal portions of deposition, and some of these have been built expressly to develop the iron trade. The local consumption is greater than one-quarter of all the ores raised in our country. It holds one-tenth of the furnaces, and the number is constantly increasing.

It is rich in virgin forests, and charcoal pig may long be the product of its furnaces. It is deficient in mineral fuel, but the remarkable beds of block coal in Indiana and Illinois are coming to it, and are brought into immediate relations by canals and railroads. It is doubly blessed, for while it sends its rich ores to fuel, returning boats and cars bring fuel to the ore—thus cheapening the cost of production at both ends.

Its iron deposits have hardly been proved. Many of them lie hidden within the gloomy depths of its primitive forests. Rich as has been its product of copper, it is destined to be still richer in its iron, when its mines come to be fully developed.

SERPENT worship is one of the most ancient forms of superstition, and traces of it are still found in many widely separated localities. It is affirmed on quite good authority that the custom still reigns supreme among the people of Taos, New Mexico. Every fall a sort of harvest home is held, of which various games and races are the open programme. It is asserted, however, that at this season more mysterious rites are celebrated, a hidden snake—an anaconda—being exhibited to the faithful. More than this, it is declared that a human victim, probably a child bought in some distant village, is offered to the reptile. A writer in *Chambers' Journal*, who has been in New Mexico, says no one pretends to have seen the sacrifice; although two men, who were about the most intelligent in the district to have done so, averred that they had seen the Taos snake. We do not propose to inquire into the truth of this story, assuming, nevertheless, that our government officials should discover its correctness.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, December 26.—River seven feet and rising with plenty of floating ice.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, KY., December 26.—River stationary, with about five and a half feet in the canal. Weather moderated, and snowing most of this day. The Board of Underwriters announce that they will take no more risks on cargoes above Memphis until further notice. All the steamers in port had their flags at half mast to-day on account of the death last night of Lewis Harley, of the firm of Charley, w Hoik & Co. The ice field between Sand Island and the mouth of the canal is breaking up, and pushed a number of barges ashore at New Albany and broke in the hull of the steamer Robin. One hundred and twenty-five cord boats, with two and a half million bushels of coal, are lying at the Portland Canal, but ice is breaking around them daily, but fears are felt for their safety should the gorges above give way suddenly. Ferry boats and steamers seek the mouth of the canal for safety.

Cairo

CAIRO, ILL., December 26.—Arrived: Burkesville, Nashville, Illinois, Columbus. No depa tures. The river has risen ten inches in the last twenty-four hours. Light snow nearly all day. Thermometer 14.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, December 26.—The weather is very cold, with Indications of more severe. The ferry boats have ceased running, and all the transit across the river is made on the ice.

Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., December 26.—The weather for the past four days has been utter cold. The river has been frozen over during that time, and the ice is thick enough to hold a light wagon. Heavy teams and parties cross on foot. The ferry boats find great difficulty in crossing.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, MISS., December 26.—Down—Pr.gress, Tom. Jasper and Marflower. Up—La Belle, Pink Varble, Armadillo and barges and Gen ece. Clear and cold. River rising.

COTTON MARKETS.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, December 26.—Cotton firm; sales 6,500 bales [good ordinary 18½c; low middling 19c; middling 20½c; no sting. receipts 6,867 bales; exports none; stock 16,085 bales.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, December 26.—Cotton quiet; net receipts 826 bales; sales 800 bales; stock 28,186 bales.

Savannah.

SAVANNAH, December 26.—Cotton quiet; sales 500 bales; stock 37,427 bales.

Mobile.

MOBILE, December 26.—Cotton firm; net receipts 1,388 bales; exports—coastwise 114 bales; sales 3,000 bales; stock 26,263 bales.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, December 26.—Cotton quiet; net receipts 1,866 bales; exports—Great Britain 2,933 bales; continent 2,381 bales; sales 4,000 bales; stock 41,476 bales.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, December 26.—Business generally prevailed during most of the day interfered with business at the stock yards, and receipts light and very little doing. Cattle—Receipts yesterday and to-day about 1,900 head; nothing done in the way of sales; prices nominally unchanged. Hogs—Receipts yesterday 9,300 head, to-day about 8,000 head; market very heavy and dull at 3 60@3 70 for packer, $3 75@3 85 to shippers for extra smooth heavy grades.

Baltimore Live Stock Market.

BALTIMORE, December 26.—Cattle more active; receipts light; very best on sale to-day nothing; that scarcely $5 per 100 fair quality 500@; medium or good fair quality cattle; receipts 621 head; sales of 1 head; dogs heavy and receipts depress the market; demand only moderate; sales at 5½@5½c; receipts 2,000 head. Sheep dull at 6@6c; receipts 1,500 head.

SINGULAR CEREMONY.

A Jewish Wedding in Algeria.

Steaming and Bathing the Bride---Scrubbing, Dressing, Undressing, Psalm-Singing, etc., etc.

From the subjoined sketch of a Jewish wedding in Algeria, extracted from the recent work of Lady Herbert on "Algeria in 1871," will be seen what a fearful and wonderful thing the wedding ceremony, as practiced at the present day in that country, is. Particularly harsh is it upon the poor bride; so much so that our American maids would doubtless declare, almost *to a man*, that sooner than endure all the steaming, scrubbing, fumigating, parboiling, dressing, undressing, hallooing, psalmsinging and miscellaneous torture described by the tourist, they would remain single all their born days. The account runs thus, in Lady H.'s language:

"We paused in our sight-seeing to go with Mme. de ——— and her beautiful daughter to see a Jewish wedding, for which she had kindly obtained us an invitation. We were received in an old courtyard, where a breakfast of sweetmeats, cakes and sweet wines were set out, the bride and her parents being seated on a divan at one end, dressed in rich Jewish costume. After a short time, we were told to precede the young lady to the Moorish vapor bath, which is the next part of the ceremony. Such a marvelous scene as there met our eyes I am afraid of reproducing on paper. About fifty young Jewish girls from twelve to twenty years of age, whose only clothing was a scarf of gold or silver gauze round their loins, with their beautiful dark hair all down their backs, and their lovely white skins covered with necklaces and bracelets, were seen busily standing in the water through a cloud of steam and incense, waiting for the bride, who when she appeared received her with loud shrill cries of 'Lil' Li!' which she continually ascending scale. Among these girls were hideous negresses equally scantily clothed, and one or two of them with their black woolly hair dyed bright orange color; these were the bathing women. They seized us by the arms and wanted to force us to undress too, but we resisted; and took refuge in the cold. The bride looked quite worn out. From time to time spoonfuls of soup were put into her mouth, which she strove to resist; then she was conducted into the court below, where the same ceremonies were gone through, except that a species of buffoon danced before her, and was rewarded by ten francs being thrown to him, which he after the bride looked quite worn out. From time to time spoonfuls of soup were put into her mouth, which she strove to resist; then she was conducted into the court below, where the same ceremonies were gone through, except that a species of buffoon danced before her, and was rewarded by ten francs being thrown to him, which he picked up with his cheek while drawing out a queer kind of song which we supposed was witty, as the audience were in fits of laughter. Everything being done, both upstairs and down, to make the bride laugh, even to tickling and pulling her under the chin. But she remained impassive, it being a part of her business to look grave, and to prove by her demureness that she was old enough to be married. Then the bride, the same unearthly cry or yell of 'Li! Li! Li!' was heard in the outside court, caught up instantly by every one in and out of the house. I thought of the words, 'Behold the bridegroom cometh!' as exactly were the old traditions preserved. A very queer looking youth, in a frock coat and red fez, accordingly, fixed his appearance, and then the women covered their faces with their gauze handkerchiefs, and the bride, who never once looked up, drinking at intervals during the whole night, formed themselves into a procession; while the bride's father (a venerable looking old ew, with a long white beard, white turban, and crimson sash) led her to the carriage which was to take her to her future husband's home, we all following, and the women's cry of 'Li! Li! Li!' resounding through the narrow streets."

The Export Tax on Tobacco.

The constitutionality of the act of Congress imposing a ten-cent stamp, to be placed on manufactured tobacco when the same shall be exported, has been questioned by Wm. P. Bidwell, who represents the manufacturers of Richmond and other Virginia cities, in a letter to Mr. Israel Kimball, chief of the Tobacco Bureau at Washington. The point is made that the act of Congress of March 3, 1865, violates the Constitution which says that no tax or duty shall be placed on any article exported from a State. In reply Mr. Kimball on Second avenue to the letter examined the matter, but goes on to argue that the law is constitutional, and that Bidwell's argument is met with the weight of the adverse authorities cited. It appears by the Commissioner's report that the sum of $20,000 was collected in this way some years ago under a twenty-five-cent tax, and a considerable sum has been collected under the law of the sum of $20,000 has been collected from the State of Virginia under the tax; and as no refunding by the Department or act of Congress has been made, it is proposed to bring the matter up by a suit in the Federal courts.

Photographing the Eye and Ear.

That the delicate tissues of the human eye has been photographed is well known; though to the experiment is a somewhat cruel one for a living subject—till there are victims who endure it. An instance of this kind is given by Dr. Agnew, of a very handsome young lady (whose brother is a physician), who patiently takes extract of belladonna until the pupils has become sufficiently dilated; for the interior of the eye is then illuminated with magnesium light and photographed. In a similar manner has the ear been photographed—that is to say, the tympanum only. A tube is inserted, in which is a mirror, inclined at a certain angle. The mirror throws light into the interior of the ear, and is also provided with a centre. This through which the illuminated tympanum can be inspected. A system of lenses projects an image on the sensitive plate, and the picture is made in the ordinary manner.

CITY MATTERS

Letters Held for Postage December 26, 1872.

	Cents.
Miss Corrie Rebout, Canonsburg, Pa.	3
Miss Helen Bigler, Washington, Pa.	3
Harry B. Oakley, Allegheny, Pa.	3
B. C. Barker, Louisville, Ky.	3
John S. Beach, New Haven, Ct.	3

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

Under the Ice.

On Christmas night, five men employed on the Pittsburgh, Charleston and Virginia Railroad crossed over the Monongahela river to Port Perry, for the purpose of obtaining liquor. On their return they had to cross the river on the ice, and were overtaken by darkness, before the entire party stimulated by the liquor of them succeeded in gaining the shore, but the fifth, John McFadden, when the position was drowned. Deceased was the only one of the party who was married. The body had not been recovered as far as heard from.

Killed on the Railroad.

About half past ten o'clock Wednesday night, a man named John Bottoms, a resident of McClure township, was run over at Wood's Run station, on the P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., by the Leetsdale accommodation, and received injuries which resulted fatally yesterday morning at nine o'clock. The train had run over both of his legs, almost severing them from the body. It is supposed that the deceased was intoxicated at the time of the accident, and had either laid down or fallen across the track. The inquest was held by Justice Kerr, and a verdict of accidental death returned.

Birmingham Council.

A special meeting of this Council was held last evening for the purpose of considering a number of bills. The first one read was the petition of Mrs. N. J. Keller & Co., amounting to $87 51 and interest, $87 15, making a total of $174 66. Referred to the Finance Committee. The next bill of the same firm, amounting to $265 25, was approved. The bill of Mr. Hamilton, amounting to $152, was also approved. A warrant was ordered to be drawn in favor of Mr. Lemon for $504, being the contract price of sixty dozen chairs furnished in the new Hall. Council then adjourned.

Caught in a Fly Wheel.

An accident occurred on last Tuesday evening at the mill of Chess, Smyth & Co., Nineteenth street, East Birmingham, which resulted very seriously to Mr. Jenkins, engineer of the works. It appears that Mr. J. was engaged in oiling some of the machinery when he was accidentally caught by the large fly wheel, and whirled around and around at a rate of about two hundred revolutions per minute. His cries attracted the attention of the men in the mill and they rushed to his rescue. The engine was stopped as soon as possible and the injured man released from his perilous position. He was carried to the office of the mill, where Drs. Kerr and Thomas soon appeared and dressed his injuries, which were of a severe character. One leg was broken and almost amputation was found necessary, which operation was successfully performed. Mr. Jenkins was also slightly injured elsewhere. Although making a very narrow escape from death, the sufferer will recover.

The Allegheny Poor Farm.

The Board of Poor Directors, of Allegheny, paid a visit yesterday to the new Poor Farm, for the purpose of inspecting the new building. As an invitation had been extended to the members of Councils and city officials a large number of them were numbered about thirty. A thorough inspection of the new building was made. The work is progressing rapidly, the plastering of the main building and one of the wings being almost completed. The other wing is being lathed. The building when completed will be the most handsome and convenient of any of its kind in the State. As a full description of the building has already been published it is unnecessary to reproduce it here. The party, after making a thorough hour of the premises, boarded the one o'clock train, and proceeded to the old poor farm, where an excellent dinner was served. After dinner, Secretary McConnigle read a partial statement of the amount of contracts already awarded, showing that so far as known the amount expended in the neighborhood of $155,000, and that a little over $100,000 had already been paid to the contractors. Mr. Dean, Secretary of the Board, is preparing an official account of the expenditures incurred so far, and will present the report at the next meeting of Councils which will take place on Thursday evening. As considerable extra work has been done, the expenditures will largely exceed the amount given above. The report will be published in full after it is presented to Councils, when the public will know the exact cost of the building so far as completed, and the estimated cost of the building when finished. The party returned home at four o'clock much pleased with their visit, which was a highly enjoyable one.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

The places of amusement were well attended yesterday, all of them having as many patrons as they could accommodate.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The new sensation, "A Flash of Lightning," holds its own at this house, drawing large and admiring audiences nightly.

Academy of Music.

The success of Carncross & Dixie's Minstrels is almost unprecedented, the house being packed nightly. A new programme this evening.

Aime's American Theater.

Manager Aime's last engagement, the Sappho troupe, is giving every satisfaction to his patrons.

Trimble's Varieties.

The new company is meeting with a very liberal patronage. A change of programme this evening.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

John McMillen and Isaac Stewart, of Crawford county, filed a petition for the adjudication of themselves in bankruptcy. Referred to Register Rodgers.

On petition of P. Fetherstine, bankrupt, of this county, an order was made for the payment by assignees of three hundred dollars to said bankrupt out of the funds in their hands.

J. F. W. Fairley, of this city, filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of Joseph Hack, of Allegheny, and the usual order was issued.

John Walter and Charles Gramms of Luzerne county, filed petitions for the adjudication of themselves in bankruptcy.

In the case in bankruptcy of D. L. Patterson & Co., against Eugene McGeary, an argument was heard on the part of John Hucksteth on the rule to show cause why proceedings should not be reinstated. Decision reserved. McGeary was before the court in bankruptcy before, but the case was compromised. Hucksteth's interests did not receive due consideration, and he therefore asks for a rule.

Range Explosions.

A number of range explosions occurred yesterday in different parts of the city, caused by the water in the supply pipe freezing and thus cutting off the supply in the steam generator.

The range in the kitchen of Mr. De Roy, who resides on Webster avenue, exploded yesterday with terrific force, scattering brick, etc., all over the room. Mr. DeRoy, who is a policeman on the Second ward force, was struck on the leg by a flying brick, and had an artery severed. A physician was summoned who stopped the flow of blood, and the patient is now doing well.

About nine o'clock yesterday morning the range of Mr. Calhoun, foreman for Mr. Devore, the undertaker on Diamond street, near the Court House, in person was in the room. Mr. Calhoun and his wife, who were sitting before the fire, had just left the room in time to avoid the danger. They should go a little beyond and deposit the element on the street.

SAMUEL WOODS preferred a charge of larceny before Justice Kerr, of Allegheny, against Sarah Connelly for the possession of a feather bed, valued at ten dollars. A warrant was issued.

A CONTRYMAN lost a pocket book containing $150 at the Union depot yesterday. An officer noticed a young man who had picked the article up. The book and contents were returned and the young man was rewarded with a five dollar bill.

JULIA MELLON made information yesterday before Alderman McMasters against Sarah Connelly for surety of the peace, alleging that the accused threatened to take her life. The parties reside on Marbury street. A warrant was issued.

MR. WM. GRAFF, who resides on Ridge street, Allegheny, presented on Christmas night, officer Noble, of Mayor Callow's police, with an elegant revolver. Mr. Graf resides on the officer's beat, and this presentation shows that his services are appreciated by the citizens.

ON Sunday next, Grace Church (Non Episcopal Methodist), Sharpsburg, will be dedicated. Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., will preach in the morning; Rev. A. Wells, Collier, D. D., in the afternoon; dedicatory services and also preach in the evening. The church will be under the pastoral charge of Rev. H. A. Brindley.

MISS MARY ROBINSON, who has charge of the infant department of Christ Episcopal Church, on Union avenue, Allegheny, gave a treat to her class at her residence, No. 1 Cedar avenue, on Christmas afternoon. The class numbers 125 children. The affair, we need not say, was an exceedingly enjoyable one.

ON Christmas evening, Lodge 45, A. Y. M., held a meeting at which the following officers of Oliphant were elected for the ensuing year: W. M., Wm. Pauli; S. W., Wm. Poor; J. W., Wm. H. McCurdy; Treasurer, Wm. Secor; Secretary, A. C. Wilson; Trustees, Wm. Noble, C. A. Colton; Member of G. C. Fund, A. W. Poland.

THE People's Savings Bank, of Allegheny, have purchased of C. Coleman, Esq., the building they now occupy, corner of Federal and Lacock streets, Allegheny, for the sum of $45,000. They contemplate making considerable additional improvements after the expiration of the leases of the present tenants. The Board is very fortunate in securing so good a location.

AT the regular meeting of the Keystone Social Circle, yesterday, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Charles W. Houston, President; W. C. Connelly, Jr., Vice President; Thomas J. Donaldson, treasurer; Charles Hannen, Secretary; W. S. Brauff, Assistant Secretary; Standing Committee—W. C. Connelly, M. C. Shore, W. S. Brauff, W. Hagerman, Charles W. Houston.

DR. JOHNSON A. ARTHURS met with an accident while driving his spirited team yesterday. He was seated in a sleigh and sphining along at a lively speed, when the shafts broke and let loose the sleigh, and falling upon the horses legs caused them to start forward suddenly. The sleigh was thrown from the sleigh and dragged some distance, but fortunately escaped without serious injury.

THE Pittsburgh Book and News Company, Wood street, have on sale an American reprint of the Christmas number of the New York edition of the *Illustrated Times*, entitled *The Young Ladies' Journal*. They are filled with beautiful original designs of the fashions, and contain a number of pieces of choice music. The supplements are also very fine, and well with the usually low price the book is sold at.

A HOSSE attached to a sleigh ran off about six o'clock last evening, while being driven along Fifth street, and coming in contact with the plate glass window of Barr's grocery store, corner West and first streets, smashing it in badly. The horse was injured, but the sleigh was totally demolished. The owner is a German who resides on the estates of Messrs. Dalzell & Snender. The occupants of the sleigh escaped uninjured.

AT the anniversary of the Marshall Literary Society of Mercy College, held in the Sisters' chapel, the formed Church in that place, two young men of the city took part. J. M. Schick read an original poem, "The Spirit of Orpah and Ruth," which is spoken of as a very creditable production. G. H. Taylor delivered an oration. The Expansion of the Mind," which received high praise for ease and elegance of delivery.

ON Tuesday night last, Wm. Shaw, mate of the towboat Athletic, was drowned in the Monongahela, opposite McKeesport. He had been to McKeesport, and had come on across the river on the ice. It appears that a towboat had been engaged in cutting a channel near the point at which Shaw was put ashore. He stepped into the opening and was drowned. His body was recovered on Christmas day. He was in the scene of his youthful days, and was about twenty-five years of age and unmarried.

THE Grand Jury this afternoon two men were driving up Grant street in a handsome cutter. At the corner of Fifth avenue the horse suddenly began to kick, and in spite of every effort on the part of the men, kicking furiously at intervals. One of the men jumped out of the sleigh and the other ran down the road. The horse, still kicking furiously, ran upon the sidewalk for a short distance, and then turned down Cherry alley, where it was finally caught. The cutter, a handsome new one, was badly wrecked, and a sleigh ride was brought to an untimely end.

ON Wednesday night a man named Isaac Harris, who resides in the second story of a house on Benton alley, Allegheny, commenced beating his wife with a poker. Thinking he was about to kill the first story, hearing the screams of Mrs. Harris, rushed to her assistance, and both he and Mrs. Harris gave Mr. Harris a good beating. An officer arrived on the scene and arrested the two men. The parties had a hearing before Mayor Nellis, who fined Harris ten dollars and costs, and discharged the other prisoner. The parties are colored.

A MAN named Henry Camper, a resident of the South side, was arrested yesterday on the charge of drunkenness. By some time ago the wagon shop of Adam Wagner, Mount Oliver, was robbed of a lot of tires, springs, bolts, axles, &c., which were afterwards found at the scrap yard of Mullen & Maloney, on Fourth street. This fact was made known to the officers and the articles from a junk dealer named Joseph Benedict. The latter was arrested, and at a hearing before the Mayor had to give bail in the sum of $1,500 for the appearance of Camper. The result was that the latter was arrested as stated, and held for a hearing.

ROUGH SKIN made smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. 8

Substantial Presents.

Readers, if you are about to make presents to friends or acquaintances, we desire to direct your attention to one fact, and that is useful as well as a substantial present will certainly be more highly prized than one that is of use but for a day. In this line the jewelry house of J. H. Bailey & Co., 56 Fifth avenue, will well repay the visitor in search of holiday goods. Their assortment of fine jewelry, watches, clocks, diamonds, silverware, gold headed canes, etc., is so extensive and varied that all tastes can be gratified without the slightest of the trouble, and the reputation of the firm for fair and honorable dealing, are generally known to our readers.

An Attractive Place.

One of the most attractive places in Allegheny City for holiday goods is the popular jewelry store of Mr. S. M. Orr, No. 114 Federal street, Allegheny City. Here can be found a large and well selected stock of goods, which comprises everything usually found in a first-class jewelry emporium, and which every article is guaranteed just as represented. Mr. Orr is known to many of our readers as a practical jeweler, and all who do business with him can rely upon obtaining the fullest satisfaction.

For a Holiday Present

To your mother, wife, sister or daughter there can be nothing more appropriate than a first class sewing machine, such as the American. For sale by James Espy, No. 178 Liberty street.

The American

is the only sewing machine in existence which a button-hole can be worked, and is besides fully up to the standard of first class machines in all respects. Jas. Espy, agent, No. 178 Liberty street.

Look Well to Your Interests.

The many unfortunate disasters by fire, which are of daily occurrence throughout the country, and the sad calamity which has just laid waste the city of Boston, must certainly convince all property owners that they should lose no time in placing a sufficient amount of insurance on their property to secure them against the ravages of the devouring element. The National is one of the most reliable insurance companies, and risks are taken on the most reasonable terms. The office of the company is over the Second National Bank, corner of Federal street and the Diamond, Allegheny, where full information can be obtained.

Governor Merrill on the Marion Watches.

Messrs. Giles Bros. & Co., of Chicago, Illinois, write: I take pleasure in saying that the watch I bought of you, being 21,767, "Fayette Stratton, Marion, New Jersey," made by the Marion Watch Co. (Giles, Wales' & Co.), has given perfect satisfaction, its variation from mean time since regulated being scarcely perceptible.—SAMUEL MERRILL, Governor of Iowa.

The Best and Cheapest.

The American Button-hole Overseaming and complete family sewing machine is the best, and, considering the great variety of work which can be performed, it is the cheapest machine in the market. James Espy, No. 178 Liberty street, is the agent.

Holiday Goods.

The usual large and rich assortment of good, suitable presents, in Bohemian, Parian, Bronze, Marble, Silver Plated, Glass and China Ware, will be found at 100 Wood street. R. E. Breed & Co.

R. E. Breed & Co.,

No. 100 Wood st reet, give you more for your money than any other house in their line in the city. Fine China Dinner Sets, Tea Sets and Toilet Sets, complete. Fine Bohemian Crystal Table Ware, cheap. Fine Bohemian Decorated Vases, &c., cheap.

Darwin's New Book,

Expression of the Emotions in Man and Animals, fully illustrated, with many likenesses of men and other animals. Price $3 50. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., 118 Wood street.

A Neglected Cough,

Cold or sore throat, which might be checked by a simple remedy like "Brown's Bronchial Troches," if allowed to progress may terminate seriously. 2TuS

John C. Baker & Co.'s

Elixir Calisaya Bark and Iron, 75c per bottle, builds up the system and renovates the blood with wonderful manner. Delicate females find life and health in it. Sold by all druggists. John C. Baker & Co., Philadelphia. 7Su

Chickering & Sons' PIANOS

Have taken the First Premium

OVER ALL COMPETITION

IN

AMERICA, ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

These Standard Instruments

Are now offered at Reduced Rates on the

ONE-PRICE SYSTEM

41,000

OF THESE

STANDARD PIANO-FORTES

Have been made and sold since 1823, and

EIGHTY-ONE FIRST PREMIUMS

Have been awarded to our Firm

OVER ALL COMPETITION.

These Pianos are still regarded and universally conceded to be

The Standard Instruments of the World

And are so pronounced by all the great artists.

Dr. FRANZ LISZT says: "I consider the CHICKERING Piano *superior to any made in Europe or America*, and am fully convinced that they were justly entitled to the *First Prize*."

Chickering & Sons' Mammoth Manufactory

Is more than one-third larger than any other Piano-Forte Manufactory in the world, and is in every respect the most complete as regards machinery and the facilities for doing the *very best class of work*. Messrs. C. & Sons have, since the establishment of their ba iness in 1823, made and sold 10,000 Pianos, and these *Standard Instruments* are now offered at Reduced Rates upon the ONE PRICE SYSTEM, free from all discounts and commissions; and they are, beyond all refutation, the VERY BEST and VERY CHEAPEST FIRST-CLASS PIANOS now offered.

A CARD.

We call especial attention to our

UPRIGHT PIANOS,

Which are, in every particular, the finest Instruments of their class manufactured, and are adapted only to the Grand Piano, for which they are a good substitute.

Every Piano warranted for five years.

CHICKERING & SONS,

11 E. 14th Street, New York.

354 Washington Street, Boston.

United States Law Association

AND

COLLECTION UNION.

J. M. GAZZAM, Director.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Collections made and legal business transacted in all parts of the United States, Canada and Europe.

OFFICE, 96 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

LAING & McKALLIP,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED,

BALED HAY,

HYDRAULIC CEMENT, WHITE LIME,

CALCINED AND LAND PLASTER AND ANTHRACITE COAL,

NOS. 347, 411 AND 413 LIBERTY STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Fairbank's Standard

SCALES,

Of all kinds. Be careful to buy only the genuine.

Scales Repaired Promptly.

Also, Baggage Barrows, Warehouse Trucks, Improved Money Drawer, &c.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,

7TuS 102 Second avenue, Pittsburgh.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

SKATING on the Allegheny.

THE sidewalks must be cleaned.

THE best sleighing snow for years.

THE Courts were not in session yesterday.

ST. BARBORI'S Church fair is progressing favorably.

THE East-end lecture course promises to be a success.

U. S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY SWOPE is home again from a short eastern visit.

THIRTY-FIVE cases before the Mayor yesterday morning, none of them of a serious nature.

THE policemen had no extra duty to perform on Christmas day. The city was particularly orderly.

THIS evening the Western University Class of 1873 will hold a re-union at the rooms of the Misses Fulton on Fourth avenue.

DOUBLE teams were found necessary to draw the street cars yesterday. Some of the lines drew off their cars at an early hour.

MICHAEL MURPHY paid Deputy Mayor Salisbury fifty dollars for getting drunk and behaving very disorderly on Christmas eve.

ALDERMAN BUTLER will officiate as Mayor until next week, owing to the death of the son of Mayor Blackmore, referred to elsewhere.

STEPHEN WHITE was unfortunate in the South Side lock-up last night. Deputy Mayor Barker disposed of them on the "one dollar and costs" principle.

MRS. ANNIE CLULEY, No. 16 Fourth avenue, was made the recipient, on Christmas day, of a pier glass and a handsome cloak, the gift of her boarders.

MR. T. J. AUGUSTINE, a well known Pittsburgh druggist, died on Christmas day, of consumption. The deceased has a host of friends in this city who will regret to hear of his demise.

THOSE interested in hearings about to take place before the Mayor to-day or to-morrow, will take notice that their cases have been postponed until the same days and hours of next week.

THE Grand Jury returned a man named Michael May, on Christmas day, charged with knocking a man down on Penn avenue and relieving him of his pocket contents. The prisoner was held for a hearing.

THE Street Commissioners complain that the people commit a grave error in shoveling snow from the pavements into the gutter. They should go a little beyond and deposit the element on the street.

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